No. 125. (XXV.) THE DECEMBER 6, 1788.

# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1788. [VOL. III.

## James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Juſt Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

## Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS. HARDWARE, and CUTLERY

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown camblets
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons
Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
Jeans and fuſtians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff ſattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 Iriſh linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Humhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Bobbin
Tapes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunſlable & Legborn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſt. coat buttons
Baſker, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops complete
Pinchback, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſizes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and birdles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Mufcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candiewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

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LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, November 24, 1788.

A.

JOHN Adams, 2; Andrew Archbald, Cate Adams, William Anderſon.

B.

Captain Samuel Brady, 2; Hugh Biggam, 2; Hy. Blakeway, 3; Daniel Broadhead, jun. David Burch, John Buchannan, Col Abram Beaufort, William Bachop, Hugh Bell, Robert Bell, Eſquire, Thomas Bell, Robert Boman.

C.

William Clark, 2; Thomas Creighton, Joſeph Campbell, John Cahill, Samuel Clark, Daniel Craſe, John Cowan, John Cunningham, David Coventry, William Crage.

D.

Andrew Dodds, Pierre Drouillar, Matthias Denman, James Donnelly, Thomas Davidſon, Ephraim Douglaſs.

E.

George Elliot, Jared Everton.

F.

William Findley, Eſq. 3; Hugh Ferrin, Sam. Fiſher, William Fulton.

G.

Iennet Getty, Marcus Graham, 2; John Gallagher, William Grier, Caty Grubbs, Jacob Grubbs, John Gotherie, Robert Gill, William Gibſon.

H.

Robert Hamon, Thomas Herres, Joſeph Halſey, Samuel Hanway, Malachy Hays, 2; Poland Hunter, James Hartley, William Hamilton, 2; John Chriſtian Von Harman.

I.

John Jackſon, Robert Jones.

K.

Philip Karcher, John Kelly, William Kelly, James Keir.

L.

David Logan, 2; John Logan, 2; William Leſlie, Iams Lague, John Leedom.

M.

James Miller, Joſeph Morriſon, 2; Thomas M'Kibben, 2; James Mitchell, George Maſon, jun. John M'Glumphy, Robert Moorhead, John M'Cracken, Andrew M'Clelland, Robert Martin, jun. John Miller, Samuel Morraw, James M'Kee, Robert Mitchell, Robert M'Nair, Thomas Millbourn, Samuel M'Elhiney, Niel Murtay, William Mac Ghea, John M'Pherrin, Alex. M'Williams, James M'Coomb, Iſaac Miller, James M'Curdy, Eſther M'Cluer, otherways Rouland, Alexander M'Culloch, John M'Dowel, Eſq. John M'Dowal, William M'Connack, Francis M'Sorly, Samuel Muchmore, Uriah Matſon, George Mitchell, Andrew or John M'Ferron, Daniel M'Aninch.

O.

James Orran, Henry Owen.

P.

William Porter, William Parker, 2; Samuel Phillips, William Park, Jonathan Plumer, John Pawley, Ch. Perrin, 2.

R.

William Reddland, 2; Samuel Robinſon, William Rhoads, John Richey, Thomas Ramſay.

S.

John Stewart, 2; John Sinneral, Patrick Sheridan, William Strean, George Smith, William Sleator, Joſeph Scott, George Scott, 2; John Smille, Eſq. colonel Shepherd, Samuel Thompſon, 2.

W.

Andrew Walker, 2; Samuel Ward, Elihu Wade, George Wood, William Waddall, James Waddle, James Walker or David Beaty, Alexander Wright, Eſq. James Wells, Caſper Weaver.

Z.

Revd Mr. Zutge.

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WHEREAS Marmaduke Jameſon, of Mount Pleaſant township, in the county of Weſtmoreland, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, did on the 8th day of November, 1785, aſſign and ſell to me one hundred and fifty acres of land, adjoining to lands of John Chriſty on the eaſt, and John Maguire on the weſt, in the county and ſtate aforeſaid. In payment whereof I gave him a certain ſum of money, and ſeven notes of hand, payable to the ſaid Marmaduke Jameſon or order, all dated the day and year above mentioned, viz.

One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1786.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1787.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1788.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1789.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1790.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1791.
And One for nine pounds ten ſhillings, payable November 8th, 1792.

And whereas I find the ſaid lands is the juſt and legal property of brigadier general Harmar, and that the ſaid Marmaduke Jameſon hath not, nor never had any legal right thereto, I do by theſe preſents give notice, that I will never pay the above notes nor either of them to the ſaid Jameſon or order, or to his heirs or aſſigns, having never received value for them nor either of them.

THOMAS WINTER.

Greenſburgh, Nov. 22, 1788.

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## Foreign Intelligence.

MEHAIDA, in the Banat of Temeſwar, near the frontiers of Turkey, Auguſt 8.

YESTERDAY our troops poſted near Schuppeneck and Old Orſowa, were attacked by the Turks on three ſides at once, and were obliged to retire without firing one ſhot. The Turks purſued them, and took 12 pieces of cannon, beſides all the proviſion waggons, 8000 loaves, together with moſt of their tents and baggage. Our loſs, as may be imagined, is very conſiderable; Old Orſowa and Schuppeneck are both burnt.

This day a corps of Turks have penetrated as far as the hill near Meseritz, and set fire to the watch house there, in which there were 150 men, of whose fate we are ignorant. Another corps has rushed forward against our post at the pass of Veteranta, where a heavy firing was heard.

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LONDON, Aug. 28.

A morning paper of this day gives the following as the arrangement of the new ministry in France.

Mons. de Castries, premier.
M. Neckar, superintendent of the finances.
M. de Villedeuil, comptroller general.
M. de Montho m, keeper of the seals.
M. de la Port, minister of the marine.
M. de St. Priste, (late ambassador at the Hague) secretary at war.
Le Baron de Breteuil, secretary for the home department.

In the issues of government payments, the late reductions are to the enormous amount of 8s. 6d. in the pound.

Sept. 8. The loss of the Austrians in their last unfortunate engagement, was 15 officers and 900 soldiers killed.

The ambassadors from Tippoo Saib, now at Paris, are said to be coming to this country before they return to India

The plan which lord Dorchester has sent home from Quebec, for establishing two new settlements in Canada, near the lakes of Brigon and Carleton, where it has been recommended to settle a colony of convicts advantageously to this country, comes very opportunely to relieve the prisons ships in our different harbours, and also the prisons of the metropolis and the county jails, which are still excessively crowded with convicts, both men and women, occasioned by the want of intelligence from Botany Bay, with regard to the success of that undertaking. The summer season is now so far advanced, that it will not be practicable to undertake so perilous and distant a voyage until another spring.

Letters from Elsineur of the 7th of last month, say, that the whole Swedish fleet were blocked up at Helsinfors, by thirty Russian men of war; that on the 13th the Russian squadron, under the command of vice admiral Dessen, was off Grandolis, and that three Swedish frigates were seen off the Neus; and that on the 14th in the morning, two Danish men of war of 60 guns each, and a brig mounting 20 guns, sailed from thence to the North Seas.

According to letters from Petersburgh, they have drained that garrison of its troops to the very utmost, in order to support the Russian arms in Finland, where it now begins to be believed, that the Swedish forces will not be able to penetrate beyond Wyburgh, which place holds out the siege.

Europe is now so involved in war, that it is not easy to determine on which side to direct the attention. Between Russia, the emperor and the porte, upwards of nine hundred thousand men are in the field, ready for all the horrors, devastations and mischief of an eagerly contested war. Sweden has taken hold of the opportunity to attack Russia both by land and sea, and in both has been opposed. Denmark and Prussia seem to look on, as ready to join this convulsed tumult of nations. The voice of peace and mediation is no more heard, and alliances are forming to promote, not prevent, the destruction of thousands, or stem the current of human blood.

The dey of Tunis, in concert with the regency, has ordered the imperial colours to be pulled down, and at the same time authorized their corsairs to seize all the vessels belonging to the regency.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 28.

"When M. Neckar was solicited last year to take a share in the administration, he proposed to accept the office on condition that he should have assurances of a disposition in his majesty, and the cabinet ministers, to preserve a peace for a certain number of years; the reason assigned was, that time might be given for restoring the finances of the country. We have therefore reason to expect that this able minister now comes in with a similar stipulation, and of course that we are very far off from a war."

Yesterday rear admiral Peyton, who had been appointed commander in chief on the Halifax station, and hoisted his flag on board the Leander, returned to town in consequence of an express from the admiralty and it is understood that he is now to proceed to Gibraltar to take the command of the fleet there

Letters dated March 31 are arrived in town, which brings the important intelligence of the failure of the French armament destined for Trincomale commanded by general Conway; this detachment was detained by contrary winds, which circumstance proved fortunate to the Dutch government, who was enabled by this delay to receive letters from Europe, advising him of the revolution in Holland in favor of the prince of Orange, and the defeat of the French party in that country. On the arrival of the armament at Trincomale, several polite messages passed between general Conway and the Dutch governor, which terminated in his objecting to the disembarkation of the troops: and finding him firm in this determination, the general returned with his armament to the Mauritius.

Letters from Montenegro mention, that major Voukassovick at the head of 300 croats, and some thousands of Montenegrins, after having laid waste two towns, gave battle to the army of that perfidious assassin pacha Mahmoud, of Scutari. The enemy was by two thirds at least, stronger than the Austrian general; nevertheless our accounts state, that the major was victorious. The Montenegrins, seeing with what impetuous valor the croats fell upon the foe, borrowed courage from their example, and fought like lions. The action lasted for some hours, in the course of it, the combined corps of Austrians and Montenegrins lost 47 men, in killed and wounded The Turks left 513 men on the field of battle.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Aug. 21.

"A report is this moment in general circulation upon our exchange, which, for the credit of diplomatique character we hope has been much exaggerated beyond the truth. In brief, count Razomouski, the Russian minister at Stockholm, having, on or about the 30th of last month, behaved in a very particular manner in that city, which the ministry (consisting of three great peers of the court, whom the king deputed a regency for the management of affairs during his absence) construing into a design to promote and foment an insurrection among the people, having confined the said envoy to his house, within and without which they have planted a guard, and neither the envoy nor his servants are permitted to pass in or out or to send messages or letters, except by persons appointed by the regency, who have taken care that every necessary of provisions is daily provided. The Russian envoy finds himself much hurt at this, and complains heavy of the indignity and breach of the law of nations. None of the diplomatique corps at Stockholm, though numerous, have at all interfered, it being suggested that the Russe has brought it on himself by his own conduct Dispatches are sent by special messengers to Finland, to inform the king of Sweden of this remarkable occurrence.

We hear that it has actually been debated in the council of Petersburgh, whether the second son of the great duke should not be declared king of Sweden. The father of the young prince is undoubtedly the lineal heir to the crown of that kingdom, tho' barred by his father's renunciation of all right to that sovereignty when the succession to the Russian empire was settled upon him, and which empire he governed for a time, till he was deposed by his consort the present empress. But renunciations are of little avail, when princes have power to cancel them with punity. It is further said, that the consideration of this question was adjourned without any decision having taken place. Nothing more it is tho't was meant by proposing such a measure for discussion than personally to affront and mortify the king of Sweden, by calling in question the right to the crown which he wears, and threatening him with a formidable rival; as it is very improbable that any of the powers of Europe, even those that are in the strictest union with the court of Petersburgh, would suffer the crowns of Russia and Sweden to be worn by two brothers. Such an event would destroy the balance of power not only in the north, but in every part of Europe.

Swedish Treaty with the Porte.

The following is a copy of the treaty of defensive alliance between the Turks and Swedes, signed at Constantinople, Dec. 17, 1739, by which some light may perhaps be thrown on the connection between those powers at present, as contending with a common enemy:

Art. I. The ancient friendship is confirmed.

II. The two powers agree to assist each other with their counsels, whenever Russia undertakes any thing against either of them in violation of treaties.

III. The parties mutually promise to observe this treaty.

IV. Whenever it is perceived Russia is about to break with either of the two powers, the contracting parties shall first endeavour to prevent a rupture, but if they cannot succeed in it, they shall jointly attack that power, and make their utmost efforts to procure satisfaction.

V. If Russia attacks either Sweden or the Ottoman empire, such hostility shall be deemed an attack upon both the parties.

VI. If Russia attacks the Ottoman empire, Sweden shall immediately declare war against her; the grand signior shall do the same whenever Russia attacks Sweden, and neither party shall enter into separate negociations, or make a separate peace; but if peace be made by the consent of both parties, the defensive alliance shall subsist as before.

VII. Other parties are invited to accede to the treaty.

VIII. Sweden having concluded a treaty with Algiers and Tunis, and being in negociation with Tripoli, those regencies shall be bound to conform to what is stipulated between Sweden and the Porte

IX. The treaty of commerce, and the advantages granted the subjects of Sweden in the Ottoman empire are confirmed.

Choczim, which was almost reduced to ashes on the 26th of last month, demanded a truce of three days, which was granted, but they surrendered to the combined army of the Russians and Austrians on the 29th. The whole garrison were made prisoners of war.

The camp at St. Omer's was to be formed on Monday last. Three regiments at Calais, consisting of the Royal Auvergne, Conti, and the Irish brigade, had received orders to join the camp: the first to march at five o'clock on Monday morning, the regiment of Conti to embark on board bilanders, at five the same evening, and the Irish brigade to march at five the next morning.

Some very heavy pieces of artillery are arrived at the place of encampment; and forges are erected in order to heat the balls.

The camp will consist of 25,000 effective men.

Monsieur, the king's brother is expected to be present at the grand review.

The orders at present are for the troops to continue encamped till the 27th instant; but the general opinion is, that it will not exist more than fifteen days

Orders are received by the governors of the hospitals at Calais to prepare for the reception of 800 men.

The general opinion is that the troops encamped at St. Omer's will be transported into Austrian Flanders, to assist the emperor, while his own troops are employed against the Turks.

Armaments for war, and instruments of every denomination have been and continue to be made. Heavy piece of cannon, bombs and mortars have lately arrived at Calais, and in short, most expensive preparations, offensive and defensive are making.

The governor of Calais has received orders to send an engineer an officer of the admiralty, another of the artillery, and an Officer de Gente, to examine the French coast opposite England, and to repair the different batteries that may be found deficient.

It appears now, beyond a doubt, that there has been no second action between the Russian and the Swedish fleets, and that the reports of general land engagement have been equally ill founded. These accounts came in so questionable a shape, that from the first we thought proper to caution our readers against placing any reliance in them.

Extract of a letter from Elsineur, Aug. 25

"The court of Denmark have declared ministerially that they should join the Russians with six sail of the line; besides frigates, and 12,000 troops, agreeable to treaty; great preparations both by sea and land are making, and war with Sweden is daily expected. The missing Russian frigate of 36 guns, which was ordered to join the fleet off Schonen, is taken by a Swedish frigate and carried into Marstrand; she had on board 120 guns for the use of the fleet; another Russian frigate is gone to Copenhagen for supplies."

"Ships from the Gulph in 14 days, say that the Russian fleet under admiral Greig, keeps the Swedish fleet blocked up at Helsingfors."

Notwithstanding the above authentic account from Elsineur, which is taken from the sound letter, we have reason to believe that the prince of Denmark will evade entering into the northern war. We do not say that it is his private wish to remain neuter but we have authority to say, that such weighty arguments have been privately communicated to him from this country, Prussia and Holland, as will deter him from joining Russia.

The female cargoes lately returned from India have put a stop to a number of intended exportations of the same kind of live stock to that part of the world the India nabobs having taken a dislike to British commodities that become a charge instead of a profit to eastern house keeping.

The general election in Ireland and England, it is supposed will happen next spring.

A compact it is said, has been entered into by the kings of Great Britain and Prussia and the prince of Orange, to prevent Denmark taking part against Sweden; and from the declaration which is sent off from lord Carmarthen, and will be signified at Elsineur, however hostile the intentions of that court might have been, their measures will probably be overtaken.

...vernment, who overtook the French mail at Dover, and prevented its being put on board the packet. ---- What were the grounds of this extraordinary measure are yet a secret.

## American News.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

Among other subjects proposed by the royal society of Physicians in Paris, at their annual meeting, we understand there is the following: To determine whether there really exists such disorders as may be termed hereditary in particular families; and whether it is in the power of physic to prevent the same, or to effect a radical cure when they have made some progress. The best memorial or answer in French, Latin, or English, to this interesting query, will be entitled to the premium of six hundred livres, originally founded by his most Christian majesty.

New Code of Criminal Laws in France, lately published by his Majesty.

Among the new regulations of the French monarch, are some which do infinite honor to the sovereign. Of the foremost of these is the ordinance relative to criminal jurisdiction. It breathes throughout a spirit of humanity, which indicates a mild and benevolent heart. The edict originated with M. de Calonne, and is fully described in his Requette du Roi.

The leading articles of this ordinance, totally set aside all those horrid principles of putting in prison, and even executing persons without a fair and open trial.

Article I. Abolishes the use of the Salettee, a piece of wood under which the prisoner stands during his trial. The prisoner shall have the liberty to sit or stand as he pleases.

Art. 2. The accused shall not be deprived of his clothes, or any exterior mark of his rank; at the same time not be allowed fire arms.

Art. III. The verdict must express the nature of the offence for which the prisoner is condemned.

Art. IV. No person can be condemned without there be a majority of two of the court against him. In matters of life and death, the majority must be three.

Art. V. and VI. No prisoner, except in cases of sedition or public conspiracy, shall be executed until one month after his condemnation. In these cases, execution shall be allowed to take place on the day of passing the sentence.

Art. VII. In all cases where there shall be no appeal, the decrees of the court shall be printed and distributed, either at the expence of the accuser, or of government.

Art. VIII. Ordinance of August 24, 1780, shall be in force.

Art. IX. The prisoner to be waited on the day of execution by the proper officer, to see whether he confesses his fault or part of it, in order to find out the accomplices, if any there be.

Art. X. XI. and XII. Contain particular orders in what manner the criminal is to be dealt with after being condemned.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.

We are happy to inform our readers that the manufactory of Pot-ash is at length seriously begun in this state. A second set of works are now erecting at the north end of the city, that it might interfere as little as possible with those some time established in Southwark. There is one near Lancaster, and one in Chambersburg, which have proved easy to conduct and very possible. There are now preparing one in Sunbury, and two or three in Upper Smithfield, Northampton; and one is to be set up very soon by some of the Moravian brethren on the waters of Tobiana, where the new road from the Windgap to Wyoming is to pass. The cost of a pot-ash work is very small, and the expences of carrying it on are moderate. Six hundred bushels of ashes will make a ton, and that ton will sell in Philadelphia for forty to forty five pounds. The expences of making here are not more than ten pounds, but much lower in the country, where labor, provisions and wood are cheaper---as also lots for the sheds, rents, &c. It appears a great object at all places where towns are begun, or where new towns are proposed. Such as Newtown, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Wilkesborough, Sunbury, Harrisburgh, Columbia, Reading, Huntington, Bedford, Carlisle, Uniontown, Pittsburgh, Greensburgh, Washington, and it must be a great convenience and profit to persons who are improving and settling bodies of new land.

We learn that the flatterers of this city have lately examined carefully into the manufacture of wafers, and have introduced the making of them here, of an appearance and quality equal to any imported. They now sell them, to a good living profit we hope, 10 to 20 per cent. lower than they used to be sold; pink, azure, lilack, and peagreen for the belles and beaux, and commonred for the more serious uses of men of business and public officer. It is hoped every enemy to the stamp act will shake off the imposition upon all letters and sealed writings, which we have heretofore paid by purchasing the article of wafers of foreign countries. It is supposed the charges and duties of importing wafers from abroad are equal to 30 per cent. and wheat, the raw material of which they are made, is our great staple, and lower than in the European towns. Who then will hesitate to confirm this little manufacture by the uniform consumption of the home made article.

It is with singular pleasure that we are able to inform our readers of the further progress of reason and religion among different sects of Christians. At the annual association held by ministers and members of the Baptist church, in this city, last month, they came to a resolution to recommend to the congregations under their care, the disuse of the those enemies of the souls and bodies of men, --spirituous liquors. From the late yearly meetings of the friends in the city, a recommendation has gone forth to the members of their society, to refrain hereafter, not only from the general use, but from the importation and sale of those liquors, which in their effects upon morals have proved as injurious as war, and upon human life, as destructive as the sword.

The following is a Message from the vice president and the supreme executive council, to the general assembly, Nov. 3, 1788.

Gentlemen,

WE have appointed Richard Butler and John Gibson, esquires, to carry into effect as far as circumstances will permit the resolution of the general assembly of the 13th of September last, which authorises council to purchase the tract of country, lying between the northern boundary of this state and lake Erie.

Such parts of the surplus of the donation lands as have not been surveyed, should, in the opinion of council, be freed from the appropriation. We learn that some settlements are already forming, and others are in contemplation on those lands; which make it necessary some steps should be taken to prevent future embarrassments to government.

The boundary lines of the state being compleated, it will be necessary to confirm them by a law.

We transmit herewith a letter from the board of treasury of the United States, of the 19th of September, respecting pensioners; a copy of instructions given by council to the commissioners appointed to treat with Indians; and a letter from captain Heart, which merits the attention of the legislature.

DAVID REDICK.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia,
November 3, 1788.

## *Pittsburgh*, December 6,

A letter from Fort Hamar, at the mouth of Muskingum, received a few days ago, says, "Mr. Wilson has been here, but is now gone up to the falls to bring down captain Brant and a number of Indians that are there. They are expected in here in a few days, when no doubt the business of the treaty will go on."

It is with singular concern we inform our readers, that on Saturday last, the 29th ult. as a Kentucky boat, the property of a major Jones, who lived, we understand, near col. Nehemiah Stokely's, was coming down the Youghiogany river, the wind being high, she was forced against a rock, stove, and immediately sunk. There were in the boat besides major Jones's family, a man, his wife, and two children, all of them, together with three of major Jones's children, were unfortunately drowned.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to an inhabitant of this town, dated October 22, 1788.

"I am now to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th of May last, and you may be assured I made every enquiry concerning the unfortunate gentlemen you mentioned, viz. Mr. Purviance of Baltimore town, and Mr. Ridout, whom I formerly knew in Maryland. The latter had the good fortune to get safe to Detroit about the beginning of June last, and I left him at Montreal in July. The best accounts I could receive of Mr. Purviance was, that he was beat to death by the squaws for their entertainment: it was a tragical close of the life of a gentleman, who had been a respectable merchant for upwards of thirty years. But still more tragical was the end of poor young Mr. Mitchell [illegible] Mitchell [illegible] of Virginia, who, together with his father, was taken last May; it is too tedious and painful to relate, suffice it to say, it was more barbarous than the manner in which Col. Crawford was tortured. These things had such an effect upon my spirits, that I believe it would have been impossible for me to be a good British subject at Detroit, while such things continued to be practised in the Indian country. I labored to find out if no possible plan could be adopted to put by degrees a stop to the ravages and depredations of the savages, consistent with the honor and interest of the British nation, and the true interest of the western country generally, nor at the same time inconsistent with the dignity or interest of the United States, and think I have hit upon the expedient. It is not as yet public, as thereby I might incur the resentment of both parties for the freedom I have taken in treating of the British connections with the Indians, and likewise the arrogance of the United States in claiming the right to the Indian country under the treaty of Paris in 1783. But you may be assured humanity dictated the sentiments to me, such as they are, and the real and essential interest of the western country, which I do firmly believe in time, and that time not very distant, will be one of the first countries in the world. Will you be kind enough to let me know your ideas upon the subject, as I know your sentiments are liberal in politics as well as religion."


Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this garrison on the 1st inst John Barnhald, soldier in captain Zeigler's company 1st United States Regt. he is a native of Virginia, about 5 feet 11 inches high, remarkably well made, dark complexion, black eyes, and long black hair, wore at the time he went off his regimentals compleat---he is supposed to have gone to the interior parts of Virginia, where his relations reside. Whoever will take up said deserter and secure him in any jail, or deliver him at any post or garrison of the United States, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

MATTHEW ERNEST, lieut. art. com.

Fort Pitt, Dec. 2, 1788.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED last evening from a detachment at this place, under my command, sergeant Noah Huntley, and Peter Roberts, of captain Heart's company.---- Huntley is 5 feet 10 inches high, about 35 years of age, dark hair, and dark complexion, professes to be a good seaman, and without doubt will make to a sea port town --- Roberts is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, and dark complexion, a native of Connecticut. Whoever will take up said deserters, and secure them in any jail, or deliver them at any post or garrison of the United States, shall receive the above reward for both, or Ten Dollars for either, and reasonable expences.

JOHN JEFFERS, ensign,
1st United States Regt.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1788.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, living on Croghan's plantation, some time last August, a small red Steer, supposed to be two years old next spring, has a small white star in her forehead, and also a slit in the nigh ear; the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

December 4, 1788.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodious House belonging to John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General, in Market-street, near the corner of Second-street, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

# White Horse.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the most reasonable terms, by the public's humble servant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 2d, 1788.

N B. Persons having business in the land office, may be assisted in forwarding their business without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the shortest notice.

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ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, are hereby desired to take notice, that unless they do pay off the same, or make such arrangements as may be satisfactory, they will be sued without respect to persons, by

NATH. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1788.

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WHEREAS a certain John Kennedy, senior, of Rostrover township, Westmoreland county, did by an advertisement dated the 11th July, 1788, inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette, forwarn all persons from trusting his wife Catharine Kennedy, and giving as his reasons for so doing, that she was striving to take away his character and wasting his effects &c. The subscriber, willing to contradict a report which might operate much to her prejudice, takes this method to inform the public, that by a number of respectable persons she can prove, what the said John Kennedy has asserted, to be entirely false; and that the said John Kennedy, after living 37 years in peace and quietness with her, has abandoned her for the sake of a married woman he has taken up with.

her
Catharine † Kennedy,
mark.

October 14, 1788.

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STRAYED from the subscribert at widow Myers's on Turtle creek, on the 23d of October last, a Bay MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, trots and paces, no brand a white spot on the near side below the saddle flap, about as large as a copper. Whoever takes up said Mare and brings her to me shall have Two Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, or if delivered to Dunning M'Nair one dollar.

MATTHEW M'KINNEY,
living near the New-Store.

Nov. 4, 1788.

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ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment by the 25th of December next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits without respect of persons. He will receive in payment flower, whiskey, pork, beef, oats, corn, &c. &c.

JOHN GIBSON.

Pittsburgh Nov. 3 1788.

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NOTICE is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the subscriber, that unless they pay off their balances on or before the first day of January next, their accounts will be put into suit without respect of persons, as the subscriber intends leaving the ferry where he now lives. all those who have any demands against him are requested to bring them in for settlement.

MARCUS HULING.

Alleghany county, Nov. 14, 1788.

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# NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the late partnerships of CRAIG, FAYAL D. & Co. DANIEL BRITT & Co. ISAAC CRAIG & Co. and TURNBULL, MARMIE & Co. of this place, and JOHN FORMAN & Co. of Muddy creek, Washington county, all of which companies being dissolved; that in consequence of the inattention paid to the several notifications that have been given, in order to discharge the debts due to those several companies; the subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing them, that unless the debts aforesaid are discharged, or satisfactory arrangements made to WILLIAM J. MILLER of Pittsburgh, and JOHN FORMAN at Muddy creek, on or before the 10th day of December next, suits will be commenced for the recovery of all such debts, without respect of persons, by Robert Galbraith, Esquire, and John Woods, Esquire, attornies at law, appointed for that purpose.

WILLIAM TURNBULL,
Attorney for the concerned.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1788.

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THE subscriber having removed from his old boat yard on the Monongahela to the ferry house known by the name of Ross's Ferry, opposite the town of Pittsburgh where he purposes ferrying man & horse &c. and to keep a house of entertainment on the most reasonable terms. Those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their commands.

He also intends carrying on the Boat Building business as formerly, those who wish to be furnished either with flat or keel bottom boats, may be supplied on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as any in the western country, by the public's most humble servant.

ALEXANDER CRAIG.

November 3d, 1788.

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RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1st and 15th of September last, four negroes, to wit Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and speak slow, has a remarkable way of griting his jaw teeth when spoke to or examined, and has a scar on his right breast below his collar bone four or five inches long; the flesh considerably higher than the other part, occasioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the same height of Toney, round made and well proportioned, very black, with small eyes, which generally appear red or yellowish, speaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the same height and age, but rather spare made and not so strait, nor altogether so black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot should be, also several warts or lumps on his nose, slow speech and deceitful look.

Pleasant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well set large features, has lost all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks brisk and lively and at times very complasant. She has lately gave suck, as she left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; she took with her sundry cloathes such as country cloth habits, striped in the warp; the others also took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breeches made of negro cotton, osnabrigs shirts &c such as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforesaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year past, I do not in the least doubt but he, as well as the rest, has procured other clothes, as well as passes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob saw well at the whip saw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the state, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the state to any person that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within six miles of the said ferry, besides reasonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing the said slaves, as I am determined to proceed against them as the law directs.

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Just Opening and to be Sold by

## John Irwin, William Chiffy, Junior, & William Irwin,

At their Store in Market-street, the corner of Fourth-street, a neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE, viz.

DRY Goods, Groceries, Queens Ware, Stationary, Cutlery, &c. Also, best Allum and Fine Liverpool Salt, Steel and Iron, which they will sell on the lowest terms for cash, or part in beef, flour, whiskey, genseng, &c.

Pittsburg, Nov 21st, 1788.

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A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

# RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

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THE subscriber is under the necessity of informing those persons who stand indebted to him for bread, that unless they immediately deliver flour to him at his Bake-house, they must hereafter expect to pay cash, and also, that for the future he will deliver no bread to any person whatever, without receiving at the same time flour, cash or due bills.

JAMES M'PHERSON.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1788.

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LET all persons indebted to the estates of JOHN & JAMES PERRY of Westmoreland county, or either of them, TAKE NOTICE, that the said John & James Perry, are constituted and appointed attornies in fact to receive and recover all debts and demands not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, on behalf of the said estates.

Hugh H. Brackenridge, esq. attorney at law, in Pittsburgh, is to recover and receive all debts and demands amounting to Twenty Pounds and upwards due to the estates of the said John and James Perry. Those indebted to them, will please make their payments accordingly, before the 1st day of January next, ensuing if they wish to avoid the expence and trouble of a law suit, which will then be brought against them without further notice.

JOHN GARDEN,
One of the assignees under a commission of bankruptcy for the estates of John and James Perry.

Pittsburgh, 25th Nov. 1788.

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## TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT of patented Land in Washington county, on a branch of Fish creek, adjoining lands of Patrick M'Night, William Parram, Nathan Still, and Moses Kurth, containing 400 acres, with the usual allowance. The payments will be made easy. For further particulars enquire of THOMAS GIBSON, in Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 1788.

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ALL persons who are any way indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to settle their accounts. Any kind of country produce or accepted orders on store will be taken in payment any time before the first of January next, and those who are behind hand at that time, must expect to pay their arrears in cash, as that alone will be taken, and the most coercive methods made use of to recover the same without further notice.

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1788.

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PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Carsley's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 15s per ann.) Advertisements, &c for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; Those exceeding a Square are inserted in Proportion.